REGISTERED No. 17—1874

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,838.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R. will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	29
,, Rutnagherry	22	,, Colombo	30
,, Vingorla	22	,, Galle	31
,, Goa	23	,, Negapatam	April. 3
,, Carwar	24	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Mangalore	24	,, Cauras	6
,, Cannanore	25	,, Coconada	8
,, Tellicherry	26	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Calicut	26	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Beypore	26	,, Gopaulpore	10
,, Cochin	27	,, False Point	11
,, Alleppy	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

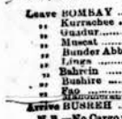
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from there by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally a BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

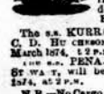
The s.s. PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on Friday, the 27th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.			March 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	31	,, Mahomerah	16
,, Gwadur	April. 1	,, Koweit	17
,, Muscat	3	,, Bahrein	17
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Bushire	18
,, Linga	7	,, Linga	2
,, Bahrein	9	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	26
,, Fao	11	,, Gwadur	28
,, Mahomerah	12	,, Muscat	May. 4
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 550 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. St wa t, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail on the 21st March.

THE s.s. COROMANDEL, J. D. Maury, Commander, 1,970 Tons, built expressly for the East India Trade, and has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers only.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs 500.

Exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th March.

THE s.s. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and has Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board:

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,900 Tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., of Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAME S LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the last of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of getting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been long appreciated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to forward their business on the right side of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Rail way Station a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

List of Agents, Descriptive Pamphlet, Prices, Full Instructions and Testimonials Free on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 23rd March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will leave for Galle, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.,

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massgon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to Transhipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st March.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

HINDOSTAN	3,113	600 H.P., 30th March 1874.
PERSIA	3,777	6 0 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763	600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,423	500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Blackwood Household Furniture, Rich adwood Piano, Elaborate Slate Billiard Table, first-class Gardeu, Carriage and Horse, at No. 26, Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 26th, and FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. M. J. & Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above Bungalow, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, &c. the property of W. Gordon, Esq., and other (changing residence) the same comprising richly carved and most substantial drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, full-sized solid mahogany brass-bound Broadwood's piano (expressly made for India) first-class full-size in mahogany slate billiard table, by Jeconets complete; double-barrelled gun by Hutton of Edinburgh, sets of large, best plate glasses and porcelain ware in packages, spring buggy, by McNaught and Smith with grey Arab horse, and English harness, large collection of garden and orna mental trees, choice and useful flower plants and forest in great variety well worth attention, garden pump, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 24th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Erskine Road, near Null Bazaar, opposite the house of Mr Kerbadjee Bhaiker Colah.

By order of Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Yemnabai, wife of Sulaiman Mahomed, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, or cottage thereon, and standing thereon, situate lying and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the south side of the Erskine Road in the sub-district of Girgaum and formerly assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 2,206, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 2,206, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 2,206, containing by admeasurement 1,270 square yards or thereabouts, register d in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,206, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 2,206, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the Khoja Charitable ground, on or towards the west by the house of Yemnabai, on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the Erskine Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 19th March 1874.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new Miniature Broughams hi-new with at-shaved Open Carriages, pa k and ro -rious Phaetons, Wagonette, Shigrams, also, few se lated and br mounted single Harness, Carri ges and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 19th March 1874.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., which comes into force from to-day, and several other lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Secundria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALKLAND ROAD,
NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

PROFESSOR CONNECK'S
EXTRAORDINARY AND MARVELLOUS GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES RARELY WITNESSED IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY NIGHT, the 21st MARCH 1874.

Box Reserved, Rs. 3. Unreserved, Rs. 2. Stall, Rs. 1½. Gallery, Rs. 1. Pit, 8 Annas.

Tickets to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre.

Doors opened at 8 P.M., and Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

LOTTERY. LOTTERY. LOTTERY.

LOTTERY TICKETS will be allotted GRATIS on the occasion to each and every one of all classes, and the same will be drawn on the ce elegant and gilt chairs, lined with rich velvet, two for the winner in the first and second, and one for the winner in the third and four h classes.

NOTICE.—TOLL and FERRY FARMS, as likewise RIGHT of COLLECTING Sea Nuts, &c. from sea Shore not sold on the 10th and 11th instant, will be re-submitted for sale on the 27th instant at the Undersigned's Office, at Tanna, at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Collector, Tanna.

Camp Nayzari, 17th March 1874.

BOMBAY RACES.—SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, is fixed for SETTLING DAY. Settling will take place in the Tent near the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, at 5 P.M.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.

16th March 1874.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—THE REVEREND C. W. PARK having THIS DAY assumed charge as Secretary of the Bombay Tract and Book Society, it is requested that in future all communications regarding the business of the Society should be addressed to him, and all Cheques and Orders made payable in his name.

Bombay, March 17, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY FIRM of MOHUNLALL KHOOSHALCHUND has been CLOSED from the 15th of Fagan Sood 1930, (i.e. the 2nd day of March 1874). All persons having Claims against the said Firm are hereby required to send in their Claims if any within fifteen days from THIS DAY to the Undersigned, who is ready to pay the same on adjustment.

મુથાળચદ કુદનમળ.

& c. KHOOSHALCHUND KOONDUNMULL,
Solvent partner of the Bombay firm of Mohunlall Khooshallchund.

Bombay, 16th March 1874.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, IN LIQUIDATION.

THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this BANK, having been declared (Annas Ten (Annas 10) per Share will be paid to the Registered Shareholders, at the office of the Company, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 11 and 3 P.M., until SATURDAY the 16th May next.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the distribution.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
Manager to the Liquidators.

No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 17th March 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HORMUSJEE BURJORJEE BOTLIWALLA and NAWAZBAI, his wife, have executed an Agreement of sale dated BOONGA MURAJEE, all that piece or parcel of Freehold land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises thereon standing and being situate on the south side of Cavel Dongri Cross Street, in the registration district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 1,800 square yards or thereabouts, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 114, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Cooverbai Dossa, on or towards the west by the house of Cooverbai Dossa, on or towards the north by the said Dr. Bhaikai Cooverbai Street, and on or towards the south by the house of Cooverbai Hirji Popia. All persons having Claims upon the property, by way of mortgage, incumbrance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, as Solicitors to the purchaser, within 14 days from this date, failing which the Sale will be completed without reference to such Claims. Dated 19th March 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Purchasers' solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED, a SMALL HOUSE, good position, for 2 or 3 Months. Rs. 90 a month. Apply to J. P.

WATER METER, in perfect order, FOR SALE CHEAP.—Touch connection. Apply to DAPTY BROTHERS, Flour Mills, Falkland Road.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION, DOUBLE HARNESS, S. P., suitable for Arabs. Apply G. NICOLL & Co., Meadow Street.

THE PERSON who has the PLAN of CAMA PRERA, Matheran, will oblige by sending it to W. B. FELLOWS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until November 30th, 1874, a well furnished BUNGALOW in MALABAR HILL having 4 Bed Rooms, Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, good Stablings and Coach House, commanding one of the finest views of Back Bay and the Harbour.

Also a well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Keep-sake," at MATHERAN for the season.

For particulars and information regarding buying and selling apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be countended with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN

	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFTHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THERACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. They will be found invaluable. To public Speakers and Vocalists they give Habit, Debilitated Tone, and impart a clear and beautiful voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC ALOE AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 170, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, capable of managing a Pressing Factory.

GADDUM & Co.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE ORGAN COMMITTEE beg to announce that a POPULAR CONCERT will be given in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., commencing at half-past 5 o'clock.

Admission, One Rupee, by payment at the Doors.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE, IN OPERA COMIQUE, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 20TH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Family Tiers (to admit 4)	,, 10	Pit	,, 2
Tiers	,, 10	Pit	Rs. 1

Plan of Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

10,00,000, TEN LAKHS, or a MILLION of RUPEES and larger sums of money available on loans, in various sums, and at divers rates of interest to absolute Proprietors of Estates in good localities.

For Terms, &c., please apply to

WILLIAM STRIP.

Ahmedabad, 11th March 1874.

VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE, (2) JEJEEBHOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOHTA MOHLA AGIARY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Rs. 1.

Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, besides being of Double Dimensions.

Kalbadevi, 88, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Fort; Messrs. D. S. KEMP; BUCTON and Co.; JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

COLONEL HACKETT. | COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS. | CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per Cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moul-Ali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one-quarter.
Third horse one-12th.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Races. No application for Tickets received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications must be accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,
Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Commercial Godowns at Alleppy, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., 200 Candies more or less of Travancore CARDAMOMS in bulk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of Bees Wax Ivory, and Dammer will also be sold.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 Candies each or less at the requisition of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per Candy, and the full value of the purchase, if during the deposit, on removal of the articles.

4. Payment to be made in British rupees or in Chuckrams at the rate of 210 Chuckrams to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit, and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resale without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken also inside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

7. The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppy, 7th March 1874.

FOR SALE.—SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

The well-known ESTATE called HAFIZ BAGH, situated near the town of Poonee, Poona Collectorate, the property of the late J. C. Dickinson, Esquire, containing 64 acres 4 goontas.

There is not in the Poona Zillah a more compact farm. It has a fine running stream of water for irrigation. It is well stocked with fruit and other trees, the whole enclosed in a good live fence, and the soil is equal to any in the talooka. There is also a good substantial residence with outhouses and stables.

Also a good copper still house and all necessary requirements for immediate use, a good sugar house, sugar pans, and sugar mills, in good working order, and a growing crop of sugar cane.

Farming implements, cart, Buggy, Shigram, Working Bullocks, Cow, Calves, Buffalos, &c.

For a native gentleman it is admirably adapted for a Residence. The Garden is well stocked with fruit trees, consisting of Guava, Mango, Fig, Grapes, Orange, Lime, Pumailo, Pomgranates, Tamarinds, Jack, Custard-apples, and others.

ALSO.

In the village of Belsar, 5 acres of Land, at a yearly rent of Rupees Thirty (30) per acre.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Solicitors, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay,
OR
Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA,
Auctioneers, Poona.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY.

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 1 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, JAGRA.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co
Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH.

STERLING Exchange has again advanced, and there are not many buyers at even the enhanced rates quoted below. The Bank of Bombay at their meeting to-day has again advanced the rate of discount one per cent. all round, and in many instances our quotations depend much on the business offering.

IN Government Securities our rates remain almost unaltered, but the values are quite nominal.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d. to ½
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 11 3/16d. to ½
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 11/16d. to ½
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 ½d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11½d. to 11/16d.
Credit 3 do. francs	251.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99½
Do, demand	100¼ nomi.
On Madras 30 days' sight	99½
Do, demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	106 nl.
Four & half per cent.	102 nl.
Four per cent.	101 nl.
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	11	per cent.	
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11	,,	
Do. on Merchandise	13	,,	
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12	,,	
Bank Bills	11	,,	
	14	,,	

RATES OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs. 10-6
	,, 290
	,, 222
	,, 221½
	,, 106½
	,, 16-12
English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

RECEIVING ships for Liverpool have engaged at £3-2-6, and £3-5-0 is talked about. By steamer we quote £2-17-6 to £2-16 3 ; not much enquiry. Lady Lycott engaged 3,500 bales at £2-16-3.

London	Cotton	No ship ; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Oil Cake	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 5s.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 16s. 3d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 30 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak for Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
32,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	391½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
13,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
13,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	129
40,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	456

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

----	£20	21 8 3 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	43 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,835
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freee Land & Pier Co., Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,445
500	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	2,625
300	2,000	all		Bhowanygur M. & F. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,835
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	275
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,725
150	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jowraj Ballo Mills	1,320
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,355
900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,315
800	2,500	a l	150 p.s.	Oriental	3,800
800	2,500	400	200 p.s.	Royal	2,275
500	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues steady, and prices show little change. The demand for up-country markets is rather satisfactory, and consequently a very small business is done from first hands. The following sales were reported yesterday :—

[illegible] at Rs. 3 2 0
[illegible] ,, 3 14 0
[illegible] ,, 3 15 0
[illegible] ,, 3 15 0
[illegible] ,, 3 15 0
[illegible] ,, 3 15 0

COTTON, &c.

The intelligence of the 17th inst. Market was closing firm, and [illegible] The sales of the day are [illegible] 3,000 are Surats, [illegible] of Liverpool are [illegible] U. S. ports at [illegible] improvement [illegible] and Oomras [illegible] ged. Fair [illegible] per lb. [illegible] Oetgaum [illegible] with the exception of coffee [illegible] and prices have further declined [illegible] Sutter is selling at 59d. per cz., being [illegible] per cz. not Calcutta message is [illegible] when money is reported dearer. [illegible] one per cent in the Bank's [illegible] discount all round. The margin [illegible] to 2 per cent. There is very [illegible] season, and consequently [illegible] changed hands during the [illegible] closing quotations :—

[illegible]	Rs. 192 198	
[illegible]	,, 180	
[illegible]	,, 170	
Old Dholleras	,, 174-176	
Dholleras	,, 145-155	
Sawgimed	,, 170-172	
Vingorla	,, 152-155	

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

200	candies	New Karanjo F. P.	at Rs. 17[illegible]
125	,,	,,	at ,, 176
200	,,	,, Broach M.	at ,, 190
100	,,	,,	at ,, 191
50	,,	,,	at ,, 191
150	,,	,,	at ,, 188-91
50	,,	,,	at ,, 188-89
75	,,	,,	at ,, 189-91
50	,,	,, Khandeish	at ,, 162
50	,,	,,	at ,, 165
50	,,	,,	at ,, 162-64
100	,,	,,	at ,, 166½
50	,,	,,	at ,, 162
50	,,	,,	at ,, 162
10	,,	,,	at ,, 162
150	,,	,, Julgaum F. P. B.	at ,, 175-76½
75	,,	,,	at ,, 174
50	,,	,, Dhollerah	at ,, 172-75
50	,,	,, April	at ,, 175
150	,,	,,	at ,, 175
50	,,	,, Marra	at ,, 180
50	,,	,,	at ,, 179-80
25	,,	,,	at ,, 180
50	,,	,,	at ,, 180
25	,,	,, Barcee	at ,, 168½
100	,,	,, Fairpore F. P. B.	at ,, 174-76
25	,,	,, Poreburder	at ,, 167
200	,,	,, Akote F. P. B.	at ,, 166
50	,,	,, Nuggur	at ,, 168-70
100	,,	,, Verawul	at ,, 164
25	,,	,, Bharee	at ,, 172-75
50	,,	,, Veerumgaum	at ,, 170
75	,,	,, Ringunghaut F. P. B.	at ,, 201
100	,,	,, Nariod	at ,, 155

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Nagotana (s)	Nacoda	Bhowanygur.
	Dreadnought	Fry	Liverpool.
	Coimbatore	Houston	Rangoon.
	Eagle	Hodgson	Bremen.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Marlborough, Sampson, to Havre.
Barque Sepia, Connell, to Havre.

The steamer Oorun, to Cutch, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
1 Himalaya (s) ..... James ..... Moulmein, March .
Buaheer (s) ..... Smith ..... Akyab 4th.

DEPARTURES

Mar.
13 Steamers Mongolia and Precursuer. Ships Hartfell and Star of Denmark.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
16 Bleng ..... Colombo.
Mongolia (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Coromandel s, 1,600 bundles hoop iron, Soonderdass Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo s, 240 barrels green copperas, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 7 cases bacon and 8 cases cheese, B. M. punthuckey ; 7 packages glassware, soomar Veera ; 250 barrels cement, Owen and Okell ; 12 bales brown papers, s. s. Narrelwala.

Zamboesi s, 4 cases hock and 6 casks port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Coimbatore, 25 barrels pitch and 15 barrels tar, Jewajee Rajbhoy ; 25 barels tar, E. Sumsoodin ; 100 drums linseed oil, and one case garnish, Ebram Peerkhan.

Trafalgar s, 4 cases cochineal, C. Premchund ; 19 cases cochineal, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 80 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha.

Canute, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 100 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha.

Pendragon, 100 bales cotton, Dhunraz Vussondass.

Kirkwood, 200 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Ardgowan, 300 bales cotton, Chuturbhoy Munjee ; 1850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ;

Hannah Law, 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Greenock, 250 bales cotton, Chutoorbhoy Munjee ; 26 bales cotton, Vussonjee Mannek ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co. 53 bales cotton. H. Kheeldass ; 1,400 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manekjee.

European, s, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 53 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 150 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 55 bales wool, Bhanjee Topen ; 21 bales wool, Heersnund Kheldass ; 210 bales hemp, D. Jairaz.

Yeddo, s, 50 bales cotton, The L A and A Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 100 bales cotton. Young & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co ; 20 bales wool, B I S N Co ; 800 bales myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 107 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Vespasian, (s), 509 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 25 bales cotton, C. Pittember ; 30 bales wool, Veerjee Vussonjee ; 320 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 98 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hindoostan (s), 1,500 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Golconda (s), 63 bundles B teeth, C. Ebram.

Coromandel (s), 5 cases Pj feathers, S. Molledena ; 4 bales hides, A. Woosman ; 7 cases cardamoms, Behrend Brothers ; 32 pieces E teeth, H Luckmidnes ; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,600 bags wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Indian Empire, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido (s), 1,00 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 250 bales cotton, S L Macnagten ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

Golconda s, 150 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Marie, 300 bales cotton, Jules Sigfried and Co. ;

Redwater s, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arthur s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Golconda s, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda s, 50 slabs tin block, Lulloobhoy Moolcound ; 20 robbins pepper, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 3 cases indigo, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s, 125 bundles samuda stone, Jeeta Bacher ; 99 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 16.

Johnstone, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 17.

Young, Lieutenant, 20th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Mount Aboo.

Broome, Lieutenant, Jacob's Rifles, on duty. from Mount Aboo.

Hall, Major, Deputy Adjutant General of Army, on duty, from Poona.

Riddell, Surgeon Major, 16th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Mhow.

Carruthers, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Mhow.

Geoch, Captain, Bengal 4th Hussars, on med cal certificate, from Rawul Pindee.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 18.

Taylor, Surgeon Major, 23rd Regiment, to rejoin to Jhelum.

Karslake, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.

Cumming, Lieutenant, Malcolm R. A., on leave, to Matheran.

Hall, Major, Deputy Adjutant General of Army, on duty, to Poona.

Crawford, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 14th March, 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

1st Grenadier N. I.—Capt. G C Sartorius, 1st Wing Subaltern 3rd Regt N L I, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Capt. Brown 3rd Regt N L I—Lieut J H Mackenzie, 2nd W ng Subaltern to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Capt Sartorius.

9th Regt N I—Col C D Ker Inf, to be a corps in command vice Col Briggs.

9th Regt N I—Lieut T R Macpherson, 2nd Wing Subaltern to officiate as Quartermaster Sergeant during the absence of Lieut and Qrmaster J Abercrombie on general leave.

16th N I—Regimental order, dated the 26th Feb 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Maj H De Brett, Wing Officer :—

Maj H DeBrett, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence, on furlough, of Maj F Allen, and vice Capt R A Wauchope.

Capt R A Wauchope to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Maj Dennett.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Capt F G Cooper, Bombay, from 7th to the 27th March, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj D S Pemberton, (F Bty 8th Bgde,) to England, from date of embarkation to 15th Novr 1874, on private affairs.

Maj A H Lawdon, (A battery 19th Bde,) to England, for seven months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1st Foot, (2nd Battn)—Maj E A Stuart, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment ; and thence to England for fifteen months, on private affairs.

8th Foot, (1st Battalion —Capt E Emerson, from date of availing himself of it, to remain in India, pending retirement from the service.

30th Foot—Lieut W H Marriott, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

40th Foot—Lieutt S G C Greenaway, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

49th Foot—Capt and Brev Maj G Taylor, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Lieut P Eyton, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

5 th Foot—Capt C E Foster, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot—Lieut W L Gronow, to port of embarkation, for fourteen days ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

66th Foot—Lieut J C Christie, from the 25th Feb 1874 to date of embarkation for Europe, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

108th Foot—Capt and Local Maj J J R Grodon, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Staff—Surgn Maj J Leitch, M D to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj N J Grant, (officiating in medical charge 5th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical boarde

Capt G W C Plowde, B S C recently, returned from furlough to Malta, and to the 11th N I for duty (Presidency District orders attaching him to the 28th N I is hereby cancelled).

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, Cap J E Harden, 19th Foot, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the regimental depot. This officer's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut G S Bullock, 1st B tn 11th Foot, is cancelled at his own request.

With the sanction of Government, Qrmaster J Cochran, 8th Bgde R A is permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of his retirement from the service sanctioned.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 2nd March 1874 :—

Lieut R Oakeley, 8th Foot. Hospital Apprentice G H Burrows, 63rd Foot, Sub-Lieut F S Gwatkin, 73d Foot.

Vety Surg S T Goddard, 11th Bgde, is directed to proceed to Dinapore for duty, travelling at the public expense.

Vety Surgn G J R Raymond, Vet Dept, lately arrived from England, is appointed to the Cavalry with the Royal Artillery at Allahabad.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division orders dated the 2nd March 1874, directing Surgn C J McKenna to proceed to Cawnpore, and report himself to the Deputy Surgn General, Indian Service, Presidency Division.

Presidency District order, dated the 28th F by 1874, directing Surgn R Moodie, M B, to proceed to Port Blair in charge of convicts.

Peshawar District Order, dated the 26th Feb 1874, directing Surgn Maj H M Greenhow to assume medical charge of the 12th Bengal Cavalry from the 1st April 1874.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 14th Feb 1874, directing Surgn Maj T T Gardner, W B Wallis, J J McCarthy, M D, and T N Hoysted, who have been instructed to join their respective Circles, to remain at Allahabad until further orders.

Mooltan Brigade Order, dated the 28th Feb 1874, appointing Capt and Adjt D H Thompson, 13th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Brigade Maj with effect from 1st March 1874, in addition to his other duties, vice Brev Maj J C Minto, transferred to Lucknow.

Dugshai Station Order, dated the 20th Feb 1874, appointing Lieut and offg Adjt W E Gilbert, 37th Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut G H More-Molyneux, proceeded to Bangalore, on special famine duty.

13th Hussars—Regimental order, dated the 25th Feb 1874, appointing Capt H H F Giffard to be Interpreter, there being no qualified Subaltern officer with the regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut W Law, (A Baty, A Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Vety Surgn J Ferris, (E Baty, A Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

10th Hussars—Capt E A Wood to England, from the 15th March 1874 to the 1st May 1875, on private affairs.

11th Hussars—Maj J E Hamilton to Bombay, for four teen days from 15th March ; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieut J D E Stewart, to Calcutta, for fourteen days from 15th March ; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

15th Hussars—Surgn T Lendon, M D, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj J W Collington, (G Baty, 8th Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Maj D S Pemberton, (F Baty, 8th Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of handing over the equipment of F Baty 11th Bgde, preparatory to leave to England.

Lieut P C Walker, (G Baty, 20th Bgde,) to England, overland from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot—(1st Bat) Capt H T Halaban, to Bombay from the 12th March to the 19th April, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut R C Maul, to England, via Calcutta and Suez, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot, (2nd Bat)—Capt W J Boyes, to Bombay, from the 18th Feb to the 18th March, on private affairs.

14th Foot, (1st Bat)—Capt R A L Furneaux, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regimeut, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Staff Corps—Col H M Wilson, (Comdt 31st N I) to Kulu, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, to on private affairs.

Col Rose, (doing general duty at Allahabad) to Mussoorie and hill-north of Delhi, for the 15th April to the 15th Oct. on private affairs, under rules of 18 S.

Lieut Colonel B Soady, (Comdt Fort Abazaie) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Maj T J Watson, (2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 17th Bengal Cavalry) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under rules of 1868.

Maj C C Elkins, (doing duty at Peshawur) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry—Lieut Col P Wheeler, (doing duty at Bareilly,) to Kumaon hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Octr on private affairs.

General List, Infantry—Capt W H Meiklejohn, (Qrmaster 20th N I,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt D J Stewart, (Qrmaster 3rd N I, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt A Harden, (1st Wing Subaltern 2nd N I to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

British Artillery—Maj W [illegible] (on medical charge 1st Batty 3rd Bde,) to Mussoorie, from the 3rd March to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn E B Gardner, (in medical charge 29th N I,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under rules of 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 26	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 24	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 24	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	Apr. 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additions, fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

Monday	Mar. 23	Monday	May 25
,,	,, 30	,,	5, P.M.
,,	April 6	Friday	May 29
,,	,, 20	,,	June 5
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 12
,,	May 4	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 11	,,	July 3
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 10

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 5pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformnations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Mar. 24	Monday	June 1
,,	April 7	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 29
Monday	May 4	,,	July 13
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 27

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munnar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 P.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan (viz., for Penn, Nagotna Mhar, Rhad, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum,	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation, which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish, in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, [illegible] Annas. Also on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

GOMPERTZ—March 14th, at Madura, the wife of H. Gompertz, Esq., Madras Revenue Survey, of a son.

STEPHENSON—March 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Cecil Stephenson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TARLETON—BROWN—March 12, at St. Luke's Church, Jullunder, by the Rev. H. B. Bramley, B. A., James Hans Tarleton, Captain, 5th Regiment, only son of H. W. Tarleton, Esq., of Newton House, Tullamore, Ireland, to Edith Margaret Dewsnap, second daughter of Major-General J. S. Brown, late Madras Cavalry.

DEATH.

YOUNG—March 4th, at Deesa Doon, Jessie May Annette, only daughter of William and Isabel Mackie Young, aged 6 yrs. 6 m.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1874.

HAS Mr. Souter no friends able to restrain him from writing letters? We all know that in the saddle he is the doughtiest of cavaliers, but at the desk, whenever he sits down to put pen to paper, he seems fated to commit unnumbered follies. Who could have imagined that a Commissioner of Police, accused of having failed to detect a Mussulman plot to disturb the peace of Bombay, would gravely, add in writing, have invited the leaders of the Parsees to satisfy themselves that no such plot existed by becoming members of a Commission which should also be partly composed of Mahmedan gentlemen, and which should meet in the Common Jail and

very remarkable change which has latterly taken place in the Ameer's relations towards this Government ?"

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* states that the *post mortem* examination of the Siamese twins shows that there was no anatomical reason why their separation should cause death. The band contained four membranous pouches, continuations of the peritoneum. The three pouches were in such a position that cutting this band in the centre would divide them, but such an incision, though dangerous, would not have been necessarily fatal. Various organs of the abdomen lay very close to the pouches, but were not continued into them.

THE N. W. P. Government, having decided to commence the construction of a metre gauge railway "between Hatrass Road Station *viâ* Hatrass and Muttra, and thence to join the State line at Bhurtpore," has published a resolution in the *Gazette*, inviting the co-operation of native gentlemen intrested in the undertaking. The cost of the projected line is to be fifteen lakhs, of which sum the Government would be glad to receive five lakhs from native capitalists, guaranteeing a return of 4 per cent. as a minimum dividend. Mr. Henry Prince, C. E., has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief for carrying out the work.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Mozufferpore, 16th instant, reports :—"A marked change last week in the condition of the people. At Ramnugger, distress, emaciation ; rice, 8 seers procurable at some bazaars in small quantities. Distress due to famine prices and exhaustion of private stocks. Large numbers dependent solely on Government assistance. Twelve thousand on relief works. Extensive charitable relief. No deaths from starvation officially reported. Three more extensive relief works promised. Sales of Government rice commenced at 11 seers wholesale. Great relief. Government provision a lakh and a half maunds. Already stored seventy-three thousand."

SCINDIAH'S Camp of Exercise, a contemporary thinks, has been a success. A grand fight took place on the 21st ultimo, the Maharajah himself commanding the attacking force. The duty of the defence was entrusted to Brigadier Bappoo, who was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion. Another gallant officer, Scindiah's A.D.C, Ludoo Bhya, was rewarded with a Colonelcy. The General Commanding the Cavalry, Appo Sahib Angra, was less fortunate, and his inefficiency in the field brought down upon him the severe displeasure of the monarch. Why, remarks the writer, is not brevet promotion given in our sham campaigns ? Skilful manœuvring at Roorkee or Bangalore is almost as meritorious as a bloodless victory over the Lushais. Scindiah's organization does not appear to be quite perfect. A gun went off whilst it was being loaded, and one poor fellow had his hands blown away, but no doctor was forthcoming. The operations terminated in a grand review, and the army then marched home in triumph.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 18TH MARCH.

Spring crops are everywhere generally good, except in Tirhoot. In Jessore prices are falling. In Backergunge the cold whether crops don't promise so well as in former years. Boro paddy is promising well.

THE "PIONEER" AND OUR FAMINE CORRESPONDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you do me the justice of printing the following letter which appears in the *Pioneer* received in Bombay to-day :—

THE CHUMPARUN INDIGO PLANTERS.

SIR,—In your issue of the 9th instant there is an article, headed "Gobemoucherie Militant," in which there is the following statement :—"An amusing feature of the case is that the majority of those persons who put down their names at the same time that Mr. Begg put down that of his firm for Rs. 50,000, have since withdrawn their subscription." I am very sorry to destroy the "amusing feature of the case," but I am in duty bound to tell you it is false as, with the exception of Mr. Begg, no one has withdrawn from the Association. I hope in justice you will publish this letter in your next issue.

A. EDWARDS,
Secretary, Chumparun Planters' Relief Association

Motcharee, Chumparun, 11th March.

To this letter the Editor of the *Pioneer* appends the following note :—

We give this letter as received without waiting to check by reference to Calcutta, the information on which our impugned statement was made. We cannot but add however, that Mr Edwards' letter is diametrically inconsistent with another of scarcely less weight in this particular matter that is lying before us as we write, but is not available for publication. Where the mistake lurks it would be premature as yet to conjecture.

Your readers now have pretty nearly the whole facts of the case before them. The *Pioneer* attacked me because it was supposed some of the information I afforded you as your Special Correspondent to the Famine-stricken Districts was inaccurate. I had the honour of being made the subject of two angry leading articles on two successive days in that journal ; and now the *Pioneer* is briefly but severely taken to task by the Secretary to the Chumparun Planters' Association for an egregious blunder committed by the Editor of that paper when he was doing his best to correct me. What Mr. Edwards says is perfectly and unanswerably true. The Editor of the *Pioneer* has evidently been hoaxed by some private letter, probably from some party interested in the Hon'ble H. Sutherland and the firm of Begg, Dunlop and Co. of Calcutta, whose public conduct I exposed. I quite expected I should be attacked for writing severely as I did about these Calcutta gentlemen. I can also quite well understand the "reference to Calcutta" which the *Pioneer* speaks of. Is not the *Pioneer* notoriously always *referring to Calcutta ?* I wrote as one having knowledge of what my own eyes saw and my own ears heard. The *Pioneer* attacks me—it orings forward statements which a gentleman residing in a famine-stricken district officially contradicts —and it at once confesses itself unable to answer a single word without *reference to Calcutta*. What childish, blundering journalism in this ! What is this but arrant *gobemoucherie* of the first water. When I wrote to you from Northern Behar, I had often to write things hurriedly ; but in this matter, most of all, I took very great care to be cautious. I have not a single syllable to retract, and I shall watch calmly for the explanation which the *Pioneer* is bound to make for giving such prominent publicity to a most unjustifiable statement. What I have all along drawn attention to has been the hearty unanimity of the Chumparun Planters, were it not for Mr. Begg and the firm he represents. The *Pioneer* has tried to underrate the heartiness in a good cause, and this unanimity. And it now appears it must *refer to Calcutta* before making itself right with the public !—I am, &c.,

YOUR LATE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
Bombay, 18th March.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions, vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE "HINDUSTAN" THEATRICALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading in your issue of to-day the account of theatricals on board the P. & O. s. s. Hindustan, being a passenger and a witness of both performances, I cannot but feel surprised your correspondent should have omitted to notice, if it were necessary to particularize any one, two who I think really deserve mention. I refer to Mr. Anderson, who gave the "Dustman's Wife," character song and dance, remarkably well, and his impersonation of "Walker Chalks" was perfect ; and last, though not by any means least in stature, the Mrs. Croker of Mr. Lewington.

Pardon my intruding, Sir, but I trust you will kindly give this a corner in your excellent paper.

16th March. A PASSENGER.

A CASE FOR THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday at about 1 p.m. I was proceeding along Back Bay from my house at Dhobie Talao to the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy's house at Girgaum, and when I passed the Mahomedan burial-ground I saw four Mahomedans, amongst whom was a Seedee, come out of a small door. They began to abuse me, in language common among very low class of people, with the intention of provoking a quarrel and beating me. As I was quite alone I considered it prudent to try to escape from the place as quickly as possible, but on turning to look back I saw two European gentlemen coming in a dog-cart from the direction of the Fort. On seeing these gentlemen the Mahomedans ran into the compound of the burial ground followed by the gentlemen who had come down from their carriage and had pursued the Mahomedans. These cowardly men however escaped, probably by leaping over the wall on the other side.

My thanks are due to both the above gentlemen who came to my assistance. I thanked them personally on the spot, and now beg to do so in this public manner.—Yours, &c.

MUNCHERSHAW SORABSHAW MODY,
Clerk, Bombay Association.

Bombay, 16th March.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On referring to the *Times of India* Calendar, I find that the transit of Venus, which will take place in December next, is spoken of as being *invisible* in India, and consequently but few particulars are given in connection with the phenomenon. Surely this must be a mistake, as the transit will most certainly be visible over the whole of India, and in some parts there will be very excellent opportunities for witnessing the progress of the planet across the Sun's disc. Perhaps a few observations on the subject may be interesting to some of your readers.

A transit presents a most invaluable method for determining the horizontal parallax, and hence the true distance of the sun from the earth. The last transit of Venus took place in the year 1769, when several expeditions were despatched to various parts of the globe for the purpose of taking observations ; but it has since been ascertained that, owing probably to imperfect instruments and other causes, the estimate of the sun's parallax was not accurately fixed, and from recent calculations it is now manifest that an error of about two-fifths of a second of arc had occurred. This appears at first sight a very slight error indeed, but when we are given to understand that it implies a difference of about four millions of miles we cease to wonder at the necessity which requires such minute and accurate calculations. Now there are two recognized methods for making these observations, DeLisle's, and Halley's. The former is the one selected by most astronomers as being for various reasons more favourable for the transit in December next, although the latter has also been much advocated by several scientific men of great experience.

The DeLisle method has for its object the difference of time which elapses between observations made at two different stations, situated as far distant from each other as possible. For instance an observer placed at Woshoo will see the commencement about twenty-five minutes earlier than another observer at Kerguelen Island, or say Mauritius, and so on throughout the successive stages of the phenomenon ; and it is this difference of time which, if accurately noted, will enable them to determine with precision the sun's horizontal parallax. In Halley's method, observers stationed as far north as possible will see the commencement *earlier*, and the termination *later*, than those situated in southern latitudes, this being due to an apparent displacement of Venus upon the sun's disc when viewed from different positions on our globe, and the difference of chords thus produced will by certain calculations also determine the sun's parallax, and consequently its true distance from our earth. The result will probably prove the actual distance to be rather more than 91,000,000 of miles, which is four millions less than the estimate formed in 1769. In conclusion I have added a few particulars in connection with the transit for the latitude of Bombay.

		h. m.
First external contact	December 8th	18-42·2
First internal contact	,,	19-10·7
Middle of transit	,,	21- 4·5
Last internal contact	,,	22-57·2
Last external contact	,,	23-25·2
		OMICRON

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 17TH MARCH.

THERE was a ball at Kirkee last evening, also some theatricals, which went off very well. Mrs. Delacour was excessively good, as also Mr. Nubly. Jane Trimmer looked very pretty, and was well got up. The following is the Programme :—

KIRKEE.

SATURDAY, 14TH, AND MONDAY, 16TH MARCH 1874.

MR. HENRY J. BYRON'S ORIGINAL COMEDY IN 3 ACTS.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

CHARACTERS.

MR. HARCOURT...(*A young married man*)...MR. WHITE.
JOHN BLUNT.....(*A Bristol Manufacturer*).CAPT. GLANCY.
MR. NUBLY.....{(*Of the Cosmopolitan Coal Emporium*).....} MR. HOWARD MELLIS.
SHARPUS.....(*a detective*).....MR. SHARLAND.
CAPT. TRISTLE-TON.....{(*unattached*).....} MAJOR RIDEOUT
MRS. HARCOURT..(*a young Wife*).....MRS. GLANCY.
MRS. DELACOUR..(*a young widow*).....MRS. WAKE.
MRS. PENSON.....(*Mrs. Harcourt's maid*)...MRS. SHARLAND.
JANE TRIMMER...(*Mrs. Delacour's maid*)...MRS. CRAWFORD.

ACT I.—BEFORE THE PARTY.
ACT II.—THE NEXT DAY.
ACT III.—THE FOLLOWING DAY.
MANAGER—MAJOR NEWPORT.

THE FAMINE RELIEF MEETING IN NATIVE COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MALABAR, 12TH MARCH.

A MEETING was held yesterday in Native Cochin for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the famine-stricken people of Bengal, at which the DEWAN of Cochin presided. This Famine Relief Meeting was convened at the request of the Rajah, and is intended as an auxiliary meeting to that held at Madras on the 2nd instant. In truth, the collections in Travancore and Cochin will form part of the subscriptions which the Madras Famine Relief Committee will send up to Calcutta, as all that may be realized here will be forwarded to Madras. The two sovereigns of these States are members of the Madras Committee, and must act in concert with it. At the meeting in Cochin, several of the native officials under the Sircar and many native merchants were present. The business of the evening commenced by the Dewan explaining to the meeting the purpose for which it was called, and he then expatiated on the consequences of the impending famine and showed how necessary it is for people to assist the Government in endeavouring to avert them as far as possible. The Rajah, he said, will subscribe towards the Famine Fund ; and he called upon all the subjects of His Highness to do the same. There are many wealthy natives in Native Cochin who can afford to give something for the relief of the sufferers in Bengal, and, now that an appeal has been made to them, it is hoped that they will subscribe, and subscribe liberally. The Rajah, at all events, hopes so. There were many at the meeting who openly sympathised with the people in Bengal, and they subscribed from 100 to 200 rupees each. This was somewhat unsatisfactory, especially as some of them have made their fortune by the rice trade —the importation of rice from Bengal itself in the time of plenty. The total amount subscribed at the meeting was a little above 2,000 rupees. The subscription list will be headed by the Rajah, who, I hear from the best authority, will subscribe 10,000 rupees. This will be equal to the sum the Rajah of Pittapore has promised, and is a handsome subscription comparatively speaking. It is generally believed that the total subscriptions from Native Cochin will be about 20,000 rupees. All the well paid officials in the State have been asked to contribute. It is said that the Rajah desires that a quarter of a month's salary of every person employed under his Government should be deducted on account of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund ; but I believe that this rumour is not true. The Rajah of Cochin hopes that those of his subjects who are able to contribute will contribute liberally ; yet it is not likely that he will force them to give stated amounts at the risk of being considered unjust and harsh.

I have no news from Travancore for the last fortnight, and I am unable therefore to state precisely what the subscriptions from that province will aggregate. But I might as well mention what people in Native Cochin believe the Maharajah of Travancore will subscribe. Well, it is thought that His Highness will give 20,000 rupees, just what the Rajah of Vencataghery has given.

A movement has been made by the Travancore Government to take a correct census throughout the Travancore State, and there is a proposal to establish census offices in all the districts pending the sanction of the Maharajah. In each office there will be a superintendent, who will employ enumerators and distribute the work they have to perform. This is a step in the right direction, for the population of Travancore has increased considerably since the last census was taken, which was, I believe, in 1854.

The statistics of crime published from time to time by the Superintendent of Police show that murders have of late greatly increased in the Malabar district. This may be perhaps explained by the increase of population There is a murder case now almost every fortnight. A letter from Paulghaut informs me of a cruel murder that had taken place there,—the murderer being a woman of the Shanar caste, and the victim her own son. The particulars of the case have not as yet reached me.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

MR. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SIRVAI, Carting Agent to the G. I. P. and Bombay and Baroda Railways, has been elected a life-member of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 14th March, was 52 feet 4 tenths ; in the corresponding week last year it was 43 feet 8 tenths.

A CHARGE OF BRIBERY.—A mucoadum of labourers in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Ahmedabad was sentenced by the full-power magistrate of the station to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of receiving a bribe of one rupee from a labourer.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Mr. Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate of Police, yesterday sentenced a man named Jayram Ramdas to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found in possession of a quantity of wool, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Khetwady 4th Lane concerning the death of a Parsee lad, aged about four years, by name Shapoorjee Dadaboy. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of an accidental fall from the balcony of a house.

A VAGRANT.—Patrick McAllister, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—According to announcement, the seventh anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj was celebrated on Saturday last. The morning service was conducted by Mr. Moorlidhur Giridhar in Gujerathi at the usual place of weekly worship in Dr. Manekji Adarjee's part at Girgaum. The audience numbered between 150 and 200. The subject of the sermon was the necessity and desirability of public worship. The evening service was held in the open garden which Dr. Manekji kindly placed at the disposal of the Samaj for the purpose. The centre of the garden was enclosed by arches of lamps, overhung with festoons and flowers, and over the pulpit were hung in letters of fragrant and divers coloured flowers fixed on red ground the name of the Samaj surmounted "God bless the Cause." The evening service which lasted from 6 to 8 P.M. was conducted by Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar. The subject was a text from the Upanishads, the substance of which was—"Truth alone is triumphant and not falsehood. Truth opens a resplendent path by which good men go to the Supreme abode of all truth." The congregation numbered more than 400, including 30 ladies.

ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY GUARD.—We regret to hear from Egutpoora that a respectable railway guard named Nelson met with a very serious accident there on Saturday night. He was just going off with his train at half-past nine at night, when he missed his footing and fell under the train. One arm has been amputated near the shoulder, and the right hand has also been cut off at the Deolalee Hospital, to which he was conveyed. He is doing well, but his state is very critical.—*Deccan Herald.*

OPENING THE BEGGARS' EYES.—There is a great deal of nonsense talked in the Guzerathi papers against the non-admission of some individuals into the Ophthalmic Hospital for treatment. It is a fact that the persons thus refused are known to be in a position to pay for medical advice. If men can pay there is no reason why they should not. There is no reason why they should take up the time of the Surgeon, which can be more usefully spent in treating beggars,—men who cannot pay for medical advice and for whom hospitals are intended. Persons in good circumstances are not unfrequently found here, who choose to be called paupers simply for the sake of having medical advice gratis.—*Grant College Student's Journal.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvee (March 15th) with two hundred and forty-four deck passengers.

THE BARQUE SEPIA, 695 tons, Captain J. Connell, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 4,511 bales cotton, 250 cwts. galls, 250 cwts. horns, 106 cwts. coir yarn.

THE SHIP MARLBOROUGH, 899 tons, Captain A. Sampson, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 5,974 bales cotton, 539½ cwts. linseed, 635 cwts. myrabolams, and 201½ cwts. coir yarn.

POPULAR CONCERT, TOWN HALL.

UNDER the direction of the Organ Committee, a Popular Concert will be given in the Town Hall this afternoon, commencing at half-past 5 o'clock. It will be honoured with the presence of His Excellency the Governor, who will take this opportunity of publicly thanking Sir Albert Sassoon for the presentation of the Grand Organ. The entrance charge of One Rupee will be collected at the doors. The following is the Programme :—

Organ Solo	Somnambula (Selections).....	Bellini.
Baritone Solo...	"Oh, doubting heart".....	Dempster.
Soprano Solo ...	"Should he upbraid ?".....	Bishop.
Trio	"Breathe soft, ye winds".....	Paxton.
Tenor Solo.....	"Thou shalt break them".....	Handel.
Baritone Solo ...	"The Minstrel Boy".....	
Soprano Solo ...	"I have always a welcome for thee".....	L. Williams.
Organ Solo.....	Offertoire (in G Major)	Lefebre Wely

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 14th March 1874.
Open 411¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.....	47,290	0	0
Merchandize.....	93,894	0	0
Earth Trains	1,036	0	0
Electric Telegraph	761	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,42,881	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1873.
Open 389¼ Miles.

Coaching.....	38,207	0	0
Merchandize.....	75,836	0	0
Earth Trains.....	.....		
Electric Telegraph	844	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,14,733	0	0
Increase Rs.....	28,148	0	0

BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH 1874.

STEWARDS.

F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I. | Major M. W. Willoughby.
T. M. Fugate, Esq. | Maj r J. A. Gayer, Hon. Secy.

We have to thank the Stewards and others interested in getting up the Bombay Hunt Sky Races, for a very pleasant afternoon's sport. The attendance was both fashionable and numerous. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency honoured the occasion by their presence, and there was, out and away, a far larger gathering than on any day during the recent race meeting. The *élite* of Bombay were present, and the natives were innumerable, for upwards of half a mile from the gate at the railway crossing the road was covered with carriages and persons on foot, in fact, as a not very refined friend of ours remarked, "all Bombay and his wife" were there, and the never-to-be-forgotten fishwife amongst the rest. The racing was very fair, though there was no actual struggle at the finish of any of the different events except the last and least important "Pony Scurry," when Coxwain, taking the last leap a considerable distance behind Rioter, made good running, and landed very close behind the winner. For the "Worlee Stakes" the betting was hardly in favour of any of the three who competed. For the "Hunt Cups" (should it not be, by the way, Hunts' Cup ?) steeple-chase, King Alfred was slightly in favour, and for the "Hack Stakes," Redwing was also somewhat in demand. Mr. French has entered a protest against King Alfred on account, as he asserts, of his having gone inside the post, and which has to be decided to-day by the Stewards. We have said "everybody was there," and so he was, including "the inevitable Dog." We had looked in vain for him for some considerable time, and had hoped to have recorded an unprecedented event, in his absence, but no ! Fate wasn't to be cheated, and just before the commencement of the final race he appeared in full cry. But he must have been a "Bag") his appearance failed to excite anything approaching the usual execration, and he passed out of viewal most as soon as discovered. The following were the several events :—

FIRST RACE.—"The Worlee Stakes Steeple Chase." Rs. 120 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 15 each. For Arabs and Country-bred horses. Weight for inches. Arabs 10 stone, Country-breds 10-7. For horses 14 hands ; 1 lb. added or deducted for every ½ inch above or below that height. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. Cup Course G. R.

	st.	lbs.		
Mr. French's	b a g The Shah	10	6	Owner 1
Mr. G.'s	b a h The Pilot	9	11	Mr. Lyttleton 0
Mr. Haughton's	g a h The Goat	10	7	Owner 0

All three came to the post looking as though each meant to win and got well away together, the Goat taking the first fence slightly in advance of the others, who cleared it together. At the second jump Goat led by a length, and in the same order all cleared the next two leaps. At the fifth fence Goat came to grief, leaving the race between the other two. Shah got a commanding lead of several lengths, and held it until the eighth jump, when he came down. Mr. French was, however, soon up again, and the others following : both caved in at the same fence and were not able to recover themselves. Shah cantered in, taking the remaining leaps "like a bird."

SECOND RACE.—"Bombay Hunt Cups Steeple Chase."—Rs. 150 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each. For all horses. Weight for age and class. W. I. T. C. scale raised 35 lbs. Winners—once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs. extra. About 2 miles.

	st.	lbs.		
Mr. L. Crawford's...	b w g King Alfred..	11	11	Kenny 1
Mr. French's	c w m Lady Ella ...	11	11	Owner..... 2
Mr. Arthur's	g w g Jemedar	11	11	Hastings 0

The three Walers faced the starter and went away at the fall of the flag. Lady Ella cleared the first fence with a slight lead, the others taking it simultaneously. At the second fence all three rose together, but Jemadar on landing toppled over and bolted off the course riderless. Kidgy Alfred then took the lead and increased it to several lengths, the Lady not being able to keep pace with His Majesty or else being restrained by modesty or loyalty. The King took all his fences thenceforward, after a balk in each case, notwithstanding which the fair dame failed to come to the front, and he won as he liked ; Lady Ella taking second place as became her sex. As mentioned above a question has been raised by her rider which, if decided favourably to him, will alter the places.

THIRD RACE.—"The Hack Stakes' Steeple Chase." Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. For untrained hacks, Arabs, Persian, Cabul, or C. B. 10·7 for horses 14 hands, 1 lb. allowed or deducted for every ½ inch above or below that weight. About 1½ mile. G. R.

	st.	lbs.		
Mr. T.'s.....	b a h Syr Watkin ..	10	11	Mr. B. 1
Mr. Arthur's	g a m Bogspavin.....	10	11	 2
Mr. French's	ch c b g Redwing ...	10	11	Owner..... 3
Mr. G.'s.....	b a h The Pilot	10	4	Mr. Lyttleton . 0

The four came to the post and took the first fence well together, Redwing if anything a little in advance. At the third jump Redwing refused, Bogspavin fell, and Pilot did not show. Syr Watkin then took the lead and was never caught, clearing all his fences and winning by several lengths, well ridden by Mr. B. Bogspavin gained second place, and Redwing, after four spills, managed to save his distance. His want of blood alone prevented his winning, some say.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Pony Scurry." Rs. 80 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Over last ½ mile of S. C. Course. Catch-weights over 10 stone. G. R.

Mr. Ross'.....	c p The Rioter	.....	1
Mr. Littleton's ...	g p Coxwain	..... Owner.....	2
Mr. Cartwright's..	d p Sandy	.....	0
Mr. G.'s	g p Stonised	Owner.....	0

This race was run in the dark (so to speak). It would be impossible for any one who had not followed them round to say how the horses behaved. Rioter took the last leap a long way in advance, and Coxswain who followed did his best to coach the ship up to the finish, putting on a long and steady stroke, and landing only a length or two astern ; the others were no where.

So ended the afternoon's sport, and, as we mentioned before, the public are indebted to the Stewards for a pleasant afternoon. One thing occurs to us, namely, that the spectators are situated, unfortunately with respect to the course, facing the declining sun. We are not up in the topography of the neighbourhood, or we would suggest shifting round to the other side on the next occasion. Perhaps this may be impracticable. We merely chance the hint.

THE WEATHER AND PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON IN SIND.

COLONEL SIR W. L. MERREWETHER, K. C. S. I. and C.B., Commissioner in Sind, has submitted to His Excellency copies of the report on the weather and prospects of the season of 1873-74, received from the Collectors of Kurrachee, Hydrabad, Shikarpore, and the Political Superintendents of Upper Sind Frontier and Thurr and Parkur.

2. In the Kurrachee district the inundation is reported to have been as unfavourable as it was possible to be remaining a couple of feet below the former year's level until the middle of June, when it suddenly rose and exceeded last year's limits. It subsided rapidly, again rising on 20th July to 17 ft., when too late to repair the injury sustained by the crops. With the exception of in the Sehwan Division there was no rain fall to compensate for the inferior innudation.

3. In the Sehwan and Dadoo Talookas there was no want of inundation water, excepting in the Muncher Lake.

4. On the western Narra, owing to breaches, some loss was caused. The degree sluice bursting caused Rs. 500 damage. A breach at Meer Hussun Gudai in Sukkur caused loss to the extent of Rs. 2,000 revenue.

5. The mountain torrents Nurree and Gaj came down with great force in August and caused loss, roughly estimated at Rs. 10,000.

6. Where these floods did not occur in the two talookas, the crops are reported to have been excellent and the rubbee is promising.

7. In the Jeeruck and Shahbunder Divisions matters were even worse. All canals except those in ex-Pingaree got an insufficient supply of water. A bank has been formed in front of the Kulree, and the Kokawaree is silting up, while there has been an advance of sea-water in the Munora and Khetty Tuppas in Gorabari.

8. In the Jeeruck Division, owing to blight and caterpillars, the remissions will probably reach Rs. 63,000.

9. In the Shahbunder Division there was a perfect plague of rats, which caused an enormous loss to crops, entailing remissions estimated by Captain Mayhew, Deputy Collector, whose accounts appear somewhat exaggerated at a lakh of rupees. There have been similar incursions of these animals on former occasions, and probably their presence is partly attributable to the low inundation.

10. In the Hydrabad District the inundation was unfavourable. The rise was late, the duration at flood short, and the fall was early. The rain-fall raised from 2·89 to 3·96.

11. The area of the khurreef crop was deficient, but the outturn was good in the Hydrabad and Halla Divisions. In the Tanda serious damage had been caused by rats, and about Rs. 12,000 will have to be remitted.

12. In Nowshera some remissions will be necessary, and the khurreef is not up to the average.

13. The rubbee crops in all the divisions are reported to cover a small area, but are so far healthy. In the Halla Division, however, the area is larger than usual.

14. The health of the people throughout the district has been unusually good.

15. In the Shikarpoor District the khurreef crops were fair, the uncertainty in the river inundation having been counterbalanced by a fall of rain in August.

16. The rubbee is very promising and had only been slightly touched with frost in the Roree Division.

17. The public health has been uncommonly good.

18. In the Upper Sind Frontier District the season may fairly be said to have been an average one. The khurreef covered an unusual area and the outturn could not be complained of.

19. Fears were entertained that hoar-frost in November would injure the rubbee, but the weather since has been seasonable, and if only a little more rain (only 17 cents have been registered) fell the large area under this cultivation would be in a most promissing condition.

20. The public health was not good in October, when the native and European population suffered from fever.

21. In the Thurr and Parkur District the portion known as the Desert Talookas has had a capricious fall of rain, and the season has been, if a fair one for cultivation, but a poor one for pasture.

22. In the Narra Talookas the khurreef has undoubtedly been an average one. The prospects of the rubbee are excellent, and it is anticipated that a large area will be brought under this crop than usual.

TWO MORE RIOTERS COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, two Seedees were charged with rioting on the Bhendy Bazaar Road on the 13th February last and with being members of an unlawful assembly. Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, Solicitor, appeared to conduct the prosecution.

Nusserwanjee Heerajee said—I am the Mobed priest of the Parsee fire temple at Bhendy Bazaar. This Fire Temple is called "Bomanjee Mewawalla's Fire Temple." I was in that temple on Friday the 13th February. That day, at about 1 P. M., about 150 or 200 Mahomedans came towards the temple, crying out "Deen, Deen." I went inside and closed the doors of the fire temple and remained inside The mob having forced open the doors of the Agiary. I went away to the upper storey. About 3 o'clock P.M. I came down, and found that the doors of the Agiary had been forced open ; the furniture of the temple had been destroyed, some of the property stolen, and the *Adarian* desecrated. Of the property stolen on the aforesaid occasion I can identify these pieces of wearing apparel bearing my name.

Arthur Lewis Gillingwater said—I am a constable of police, doing duty in the E. Division. I remember the afternoon of 13th February last : that day about 2 P.M., I was near a certain fire temple. I saw a large mob of Mahomedans and Seedees, some of them inside the Agiary, and some outside in front of it. They were crying out "Deen, deen," throwing stones, and those inside smashing the lamps and other articles of furniture. I there saw these two prisoners. They were inside the Agiary, they were smashing the furniture, &c., along with the others. As soon as the prisoners saw me they set to running away. I pursued them into Chiboor gully, which is about three or four hundred yards from the fire temple. Eventually with the assistance of two sepoys I arrested the two prisoners. When I secured the prisoners, the clothes, &c. now produced, were concealed about their person, and each prisoner had a stick in his hand.

Two more witnesses were examined, and the prisoners were then formally committed to take their trial at the Special Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ.

Mr. Farran, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied that the petition be dismissed on the ground of want of prosecution. The Commissioner said, that, although insolvent had failed to pay the fees, it appeared he had gone to the office with a smaller sum ; and, therefore, if he paid the fees at once his Lordship would allow him to serve the notices on his creditors within a fortnight. Insolvent said he had no money to pay the fees at the proper time ; but he had now the money in his hand. On his paying it into the office, his petition was allowed to remain on the file.

RE BOMANJEE SORABJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, said that the notice of opposition which Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith had served upon his client had been withdrawn. The parties had come to a settlement among themselves, under which the insolvent was to pay Rs. 120 for arrears and Rs. 25 a month to the Official Assignee from 16th January 1874, as directed by the Official Assignee. That officer consented to the abandonment of the motion. His Lordship took a note of Mr. Budroodin's statement.

RE RAGHOWJEE POONJA.

Mr. Lang, for the Bank of Upper India, opposing creditors, moved that the petition be dismissed on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court. Insolvent filed his petition on the 24th January 1873 and had since then made numerous applications to amend the schedule. On the 4th instant, Mr. Ardasir Kapadia moved for an adjournment for three months ; but the application was refused, and since that date insolvent had done nothing. There was no appearance for the insolvent, and his petition was dismissed.

RE RUNSORD MAHADEW AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Telang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The petition was dismissed in January last for want of prosecution, but not on the merits, and the learned counsel pressed his application on the authority of his Lordship's decision in the case of Moolchund Nathoo. The application was granted.

RE MEERALLY DHURUMSEY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for six months' adjournment and extension of interim order. The case stood at the bottom of the list, and there was no objection to the application, which was accordingly granted.

RE BAPUJEE DINSHAW.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for leave to withdraw the petition, of which notice had been given to the creditors. The son of Dhunbaeee, widow, appeared to oppose under a power of attorney from his mother. The Commissioner said the Act and the rules of the Court required that a party should appear either in person or by counsel. The creditor's representative said he would at once engage a solicitor and counsel to oppose the application. His Lordship said, he could not listen to him. Leave to withdraw the petition was allowed.

RE HEERAJEE CA

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE, and the HON SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

Friday, 13th March.

WHEN the Court resumed its sitting after tiffin, the Advocate-General proceeded to address their Lordships on the subject of costs as against the Secretary of State

The Advocate-General said:—On the question of costs I apprehend there can be no difference between this case and any other of the same character where there is a state-holder who pays the money into court, and the issue is pratically between the other parties. Now your Lordships will of course draw a distinction between a simple case of that kind and this, inasmuch as here there has been a contention between the parties on the point of jurisdiction. My client disputed the jurisdiction. And your Lordships having found the issue of jurisdiction in favour of the plaintiff, I suppose that unless your Lordships should consider the point was a doubtful and proper one to submit to the Court, your Lordships would lay the cost of such issue upon the persons who were unsuccessful with regard to it. But I would submit that this was an exceedingly proper question to raise in the suit. It was a question which your Lordships had some difficulty in deciding. It was a doubtful point, and one which we were entitled to raise, and therefore I submit such party ought to bear their own costs.

The Chief Justice:—It was only doubtful on one point. We had no doubt as to our jurisdiction over the money paid into Court.

The Advocate-General:—It was a question about which your Lordships had some difficulty. There was a case decided in the Calcutta High Court, which favoured the footing we took, and the arguments in which your Lordships admitted you preferred to the arguments of the Judges who decided the case in the Madras High Court. Therefore I would submit [illegible] question of jurisdiction about [illegible] such conflicting opinions—the [illegible]ogal denying the jurisdiction [illegible] your Lordships approved, the [illegible]ras admitting the jurisdiction [illegible] your Lordships did not [illegible]at, under these circumstances, [illegible]which should be submitted to the [illegible]n the abstract question of jurisdiction is entirely apart from the merits of the case. The Government argues the question of jurisdiction on abstract principles. On an abstract point of law as to jurisdiction any suiter has a right to raise the question apart from the merits. We found a case decided in Calcutta based on logical grounds, decided in our favour. It being a doubtful point I submit that each party ought to bear their own costs.

Sir Charles Sargent—Why should a party who denies the jurisdiction not pay costs?

Advocate-General.—I have said that if there is nothing to take this case out of the general rule your Lordships will decide the costs against us. But then the question is not if the Government is a party, but simply as to whether the plaintiff was right in coming to this Court for the relief which she sought. Now we found a decision in Calcutta, which apparently has never been questioned, where it was decided that the High Court in its original and civil jurisdiction was not the Court where such suits should be heard. The Madras High Court came to a different conclusion from a process of reasoning which this Court would not adopt. I say therefore that we having a judgment of the Court at Calcutta based upon logical grounds which this Court approved, and we having, on the other hand, a decision of the Court at Madras, the reasoning of which was not approved by this Court, we had very strong and just grounds for submitting the question of jurisdiction for the decision of this Court, and I apprehend this is a case in which your Lordships may well say that the point was so doubtful that each party ought to bear their own costs.

The Chief Justice:—If your client had said that as regards the money in Court we can't deny the jurisdiction, but as regards the other point we do, then I think you might have had something to say, but you seem to have denied the jurisdiction as to that even which you brought within the jurisdiction. This is such a clear inconsistency.

The Advocate-General—I would simply say that the question of jurisdiction can't be waived by the parties. Your Lordships have decided against me on the other point, in which your Lordships will remember that my contention was——

The Chief Justice—And it was a most extraordinary contention.

The Advocate-General—That that money was brought into Court subject to the determination of the Court on the points raised in the issues. It is true that in the letter by Mr. Pelle the words "without prejudice" were accidentally omitted. Your Lordships have given the plaintiff the full benefit of that accidental omission.

The Chief Justice—If it were an accidental omission I am satisfied that it was not accidental.

The Advocate General.—I don't attempt to struggle against your Lordships' decision. I merely say that your Lordships have given the plaintiff the full benefit of the omission. The payment into Court must have been taken to be subsequent to the decision of the Court on jurisdiction.

Sir Charles Sargent.—If it is to be taken in that sense the payment into Court does not operate as a waiver.

The Advocate-General—That was my argument. Then I say regarding this accidental omission, I will ask your Lordships to dismiss the Secretary of State from the case. Suppose that slip had been made by some one else and not by the Secretary to Government would your Lordships have given the benefit of that slip to any extraordinary litigant?

The Chief Justice—It would not have made the slightest difference. We should have decided precisely the same.

The Advocate-General—I only submit that that would be giving the plaintiff the benefit of an accidental omission to an extent beyond the extent to which Courts ordinarily go.

Sir Charles Sargent—I can't see why you should claim to be exempt from the ordinary rule, that the losing party pays costs because your case was a difficult one. You chose to set up your claim. You are sued by a party entitled to the property, and why because you chose to object to the jurisdiction of the Court, and that question happens to be a difficult one, you should not be obliged to pay costs when the decision is against you I really can't see.

The Advocate-General—Suppose your Lordships had found there was no jurisdiction, would your Lordships have given the defendants their costs?

Sir Charles Sargent—That is another case altogether.

The Chief Justice—If we had decided the issue of jurisdiction against the plaintiff, and directed the plaintiff to pay costs, would that be a reason for saying that now we have decided the question of jurisdiction against you, therefore you should pay costs?

The Advocate-General—If your Lordships are clear on that point I have no more to say about it.

Sir Charles Sargent—I simply say I never heard of a case where a wrong doer was sued in which the Court decreed that the party who lost should not pay costs.

The Advocate-General—The only point I say is this that it is admitted that the question of jurisdiction is a difficult one, it is one on which different decisions have been given, and therefore it is a proper case in which the parties should be left to pay their own costs. If your Lordships in this Court were bound by any hard and past rule as to costs it would be different, but here the Court has the most absolute freedom. It can give a verdict for the plaintiff and make him pay costs. I merely say that, having regard to the absolute discretion of the Court here, this is a case in which that discretion might be used to make the parties bear their own costs. Your Lordships will not understand me as objecting to the common sense rule which Sir Charles Sargent has just mentioned, that whoever fails in a suit must bear the costs of the suit. It is a delightfully simple rule. But I say is there not ground here for the Court to exercise that discretion which it certainly can exercise. Should the Court not say that this an issue which was quite properly raised therefore I will not make one party liable for another's costs. Apart from the question of wrong-doer, the simple question I ask your Lordships to determine is this, was the question of jurisdiction a proper question to submit to the Court? Your Lordships admitted it was a difficult question, was it not then a proper question to submit to the Court? Should the Court not say then that it is a case in which the costs ought to be borne by each party? The Court if it has no jurisdiction has no more jurisdiction as just a wrong-doer than against anybody else. The question of wrong-doer has nothing to do with the matter just now before the Court.

The Chief Justice said that if the Court had told the plaintiff to take her plaint to Ahmedabad they should at once have removed the suit down here. Under these circumstances he considered that the objection of jurisdiction had been taken captiously.

The Advocate General contended that no well-founded objection could be captiously taken.

The Chief Justice said that it was expected that the Crown should exercise very great discretion in raising these questions, and not raise them at the most inopportune times.

The Advocate-General then proceeded:—

I submit that, having regard to the circumstances I have mentioned, the question of jurisdiction is a proper question to submit for the decision of this Court, and that being so the Court may well leave all parties to pay their own costs. Now as to the liability of the Secretary of State for the costs incurred subsequently to the determination of that issue. There will be no costs whatever accounted with regard to the issue for an account, and that was the only other issue raised by my client. All the costs therefore subsequent to the determination of the question of jurisdiction must be left to be borne, as far as my client is concerned, by the plaintiff, or if your Lordships consider that the plaintiff is entitled to recover costs as against the second defendant I have nothing whatever to say to that. With regard to the subsequent issues, we have taken no part whatever, and it has been a surprise to me—a great surprise, during the short time I have been in Court—to hear such a quantity of matter which was perfectly immaterial to the question your Lordships have to determine, brought forward. I suppose it was with a view of making the Secretary of State pay the costs of the hearing. Now, on what possible principle can the Secretary of State be made responsible for the costs of a suit in which he has brought the money into Court, and does not dispute the right of the plaintiff to recover it.

The Chief Justice—Not if we can consider you in the position of an impartial plaintiff in an interpleader suit.

The Advocate-General—You can't consider us in any other position. We have not disputed the plaintiff's right to the money.

The Chief Justice—You dispute the right of the Court to pay the money to the plaintiff, you have never consented to the payment of the money over by the Court to the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General—I should like to know in what manner the slightest objection has been made.

The Chief Justice—In fact you have said that the only thing we have had to do was to pay the money back.

The Advocate-General—Since your Lordships decided the question of jurisdiction, have I put forth a single question as to what your Lordships should do with the money?

The Chief Justice—Do you consent to its being handed over to the plaintiff?

The Advocate-General—If your Lordships so order.

The Chief Justice—We can't order you to consent

The Advocate-General—And what good would my consent do. I have no objection to your Lordships making any order you think fit. In our written statement we expressed our unwillingness, but after the point of jurisdiction was determined, we were in the position of an impartial plaintiff.

The Chief Justice—What we have now to do is to consider your written statement, and what you meant by it. You meant that you had no objection to what parties the Court at Ahmedabad decided the money should go to.

The Advocate General—Your Lordships have decided the Court's jurisdiction, and the Defendant has therefore consented to the Court paying the money to whomsoever it may think fit.

The Chief Justice—You said to the Court you are not a court of jurisdiction, and I have no objection to a competent court of jurisdiction pay ing the money to whomsoever they think fi.

Sir Charles Sargent—After the question of jurisdiction was determined, you say you occupy the position of a plaintiff in an interpleader suit. Then were you impartial?

The Advocate General—I would say we were.

The Chief Justice—You say in your written statement that you are entitled to hold this money because there are criminal proceedings pending against Roopaliba and others, with reference to offences committed by them as to the succession to the Koth Estate, and these criminal proceedings are pending through Government. You represent Government, and you say your reason for withholding the money is owing to the pendency of these proceedings taken by yourself.

The Advocate-General. There is no issue on that. The position of a party to a suit must be determined by the issues he raises. Your Lordships can only determine this suit by the issues which have been raised. There was no issue raised on that point. The argument was not raised upon it. Then I want to know on what principle the question of the act of State can be imported into this suit.

The Chief Justice. Do you withdraw all that part of your written statement with regard to the right to withhold the money pending the prosecution.

The Advocate-General. I decline to do so. I object to make any admission here which may prejudice my position with regard to other suits which may be brought against the Secretary of State. I don't wish I should be called upon to make any such admission.

The Chief Justice. You decline, as you have a right to do, to say whether you withdraw the allegation in the written statement.

The Advocate General. And I say, moreover, that I ought not to be called upon, under the circumstances, to make any admission on that part of the case, it not having been raised and being unnecessary for the determination of the question now before the Court.

(To be Continued.)

COOLIE ENTERPRISE IN TRINIDAD.

THE following particulars respecting the purchase of a sugar estate and other lands, in the Island of Trinidad, by coolies is furnished by the Acting Agent General of Immigrants.—

In the Agent General's last annual report mention was made of the purchase of the Corial Estate in Trinidad by several Indian immigrants; it has since been ascertained, however, that this property was bought by one Indian known as Barathsing. He is also in treaty for the purchase of another estate in the Cedros District (for some years abandoned), and has made application for 25 immigrants for next season to work under indenture on the Corial Estate. Subjoined is Barathsing's history taken down from his own lips by one of the inspector's of immigrants.

Barathsing came from Gazeepore where his father had a small sugar plantation; his caste is Chetree. He went down to Calcutta to see the place, and there, under the name of Rhuroo, embarked on board the Agincourt (which arrived in this colony on the 16th March 1856), and was indentured to the Champs Elysees Estate at Maraval, where he worked six months as a labourer, and the remaining two and a half years as a foreman or superintendent of other labourers. At the end of the third year he purchased the remaining two years of industrial residence. In partnership with his two brothers, he set up a small retail shop in Port of Spain with a capital of dlrs. 300 (£61-10), half of which they had borrowed. They also possessed Rs. 160 which they brought with them from India. At the end of one year they failed, but saved from the wreck dlrs. 97 (£20-4-2); with this diminished capital they again started in business in a small way in Port of Spain, and this time succeeded. Shortly afterwards they established a branch shop in another part of the town; these two shops succeeded so well that they were in a position to open a third at Chaguanas where a wholesale business was done; subsequently several other shops were opened in the country districts. Eventually Barathsing dissolved partnership with his brothers (who now keep a wholesale store in San Fernando, and several retail shops in the country districts) and purchased the Corial Estate (240 acres) for which he agreed to pay dlrs. 18,400 (£3,833-6-8) in annual instalments of dlrs. 2,400 (£500) each. He has already paid £1,000 and spent dlrs. 20,000 (£4,166-13-4) more in erecting a new boiling house, machinery and dwelling houses for his labourers. The crop of the estate was 100 tons of sugar last year; this year it is estimated at 200 tons, and that of 1875 at about 350 tons.

Besides the Corial Estate, Barathsing has a mortgage on an adjoining property of dlrs. 12,000 (£2,500) for which he receives interest at 20 per cent., and in the town of San Fernando he owns house property worth dlrs. 4,000 (£833-6-8), besides several other small properties which he says are "not worth mentioning." On the Corial Estate from 100 to 120 labourers are employed (coolies and creoles), 50 of whom are resident on the estate in occupation of the new barracks already alluded to.

Barathsing speaks English very fairly, and can read and write Devanagrie; he has no family of his own but has always had a good many people more or less dependant on him.

Four months ago an Indian immigrant (a day labourer,) and his wife purchased 32 acres of crown land for which they paid £39, including fees of survey and grant. They have now erected a simple but efficient set of sugar works, planted an extensive cane cultivation, and last month purchased 90 acres more to add to little sugar plantation.

I have reason to believe that a large number of coolies have already invested in crown land which they cultivate in canes, cocoa, and provisions. No less than 1,002 acres have been purchased by them during the their past three years.

A VISIT TO THE CRATON.

ACHEEN, February 6th.

Having, personally, enjoyed a day's ramble in and around the Craton, I send you the results of my observations, in case you may think them interesting, seeing so little is generally known about the place now occupying so prominent a position.

On Monday the 2nd instant, leaving the principal encampment of the Dutch at 9 a. m. I crossed Acheen river to the westward, over a very substantial bridge erected by the Dutch engineers, and found immediately opposite, the site of what had been a village of considerable size: many of the houses had been broken down and others had been buried in common with the surrounding bush; the mosque had however been left intact, it consisted of a wooden structure on a stone base, a great number of glass lamps were suspended from the ceiling of a large lower room, this being the place used for worship; an upper one, which had apparently been the residence of some church dignitaries, had been converted into a poultry room. Close to the entrance are two artificial ponds, one containing fish and both several feet above the level of the ground, built of stone and roofed over, adjoining is a well which supplied the whole camp with very good drinking water. From this place a good gravelled road has been constructed along the river side, I found it lead to the Mushagat. The bush has been cleared and burned, many trees have been cut down, the trunks being cut up and laid in heaps or used for fortifications. A walk of about twenty minutes over this road brought me among more numerous evidences of the late fighting; the trees which have been in the line of fire during the attacks on the Mushagat are pitted with bullet holes—in one I counted eighty—and then reckoned that might be taken for half the number it really contained; the firing must have been somewhat wild, as the tallest trees had suffered equally in their highest branches as among their roots. The place where the Dutch troops suffered most is an open field of only about 30 yards square, where paddy has at one time been grown, but it is now dry and bare, situated only 15 yards distant from the ear hworks, from behind which the Achinese were firing, and perhaps 200 yards distant from the walls of the Mushagat. At the time of my visit they were all blown up, and the only things to be seen were rubbish and jungle, the latter however the Dutch were busy clearing away. From this spot nothing can be seen of the Craton, although it is only seven minutes' walk across; the ground intervening is comparatively clear and the green sward is ripped in every direction with rifle bullets and round shot, and the trees are torn to pieces, the live timber weeping its sap through every bullet hole. In one instance I saw where a cannon ball had passed through a tree of two feet diameter, the sap had formed a resinous stream for several feet over the ground. Approaching the outer walls of the Craton, the jungle becomes more dense, but divided by many well-worn footpaths, a deep ditch has been dug outside and this which with the prickly nature of the undergrowth, renders approach simply impossible, excepting where the customary traffic has been carried on. The walls themselves however are sadly dilapidated and I saw no place that might not be destroyed with very light artillery, were it not for very extensive backings of earth. Abutting the walls are numerous square forts for heavy guns, the embrasures facing every approach; in one of these are several very ancient tombs, the stones of which are elaborately carved but all are more or less broken and neglected. The Sultan's house has been burned down, and is now represented by four rows of rough wooden posts supporting a wooden floor. The powder magazine is forty paces distant and is in very good keeping. The only ammunition found by the Dutch consisted of fifty or sixty pigs of lead, bearing the well known brands of "B. B. B." and "Saxonia." About here the cause of the evacuation of the place by the defenders is more apparent than elsewhere, shells have left their terrible marks on every thing, the earth is torn into great fissures, and fragments of shells broken into every possible shape, some several pounds in weight, are strewn round; one of these had embedded itself in the metal of a brass gun. A little to the eastward of the magazine, and apparently through the centre of the Craton, a canal has been cut from the Acheen river, the stream itself tends to the eastward in the vicinity of the Mushagat and skirts the outer eastern wall of the Craton.

Crossing this canal on a very bad bridge, I was directed to the 'Tombs of the King." This is simply a low stone wall surmounted by a mat roofing and entered by four stone steps. The repositories of the remains of the Achinese sovereigns are huge blocks of stone beautifully carved, the tops are flat with a border of carving, the centres depressed and covered with pebbles, the whole surmounted by carved stone ornaments, a frame of wood encloses these and supports drapery consisting of stuff resembling bunting, the favourite ornamental colours being red, yellow, and white; seven of these graves are in good repair, but many are entirely broken down, the whole affair has very little of the kingly appearance about it—indeed every place proclaims a poor people; their boats, their houses, and the few implements which have been found are of the most rude description. After leaving the tombs I could not find any place or thing, within the Craton, that might be worthy of observation, except it were the extraordinary number of empty gin and beer bottles which graced everything, the "tombs" not excepted. The Dutch have dismounted all the guns, one of which is still loaded to within five feet of the muzzle, (it is thirteen feet long) stones, glass and bricks being used for balls. On one large brass gun the Achinese have carried their overloading too far and have blown the breach out—a lump of metal that must weigh 4 to 5 cwts.—most of the smaller and better guns are English, and with the exception of one very old piece mentioned in my last note to you, they all date about 1810; the larger ones are mostly Portuguese, the former are all in good order and are mounted on carriages. I saw also seven small swivels like those used on the sterns and bows of small ships. It is the general opinion here that had there been any place in the Craton where its defenders could have been sheltered from the Dutch shells, it would not have exchanged hands as soon as it did. The south-east outer wall is the farthest advanced Dutch position in that direction, but to the westward they hold a place they call the "Marble Fort," distant from the Craton six to seven hundred yards, which is by far the most remarkable place in their possession at present, combining the character of a cemetery, a tower, and a fortress; the walls surrounding the burial ground are strong and good, perhaps 10 to 14 feet high, the tower is 6 or 7 yards distant from the entrance and may be forty feet high; it is ascended by a tortuously built path leading from story to story, of latter which there are four, the top is flat and abut 3 yards square in area.

A passage leads from the second story through the centre of the stonework to an opening on the ground opposite to the entrance into the cemetery; a view from the top of this displays a clearer and better cultivated country to the southward towards the hills, but neither forts or villages. This place was captured before the Craton itself, and hundreds of empty Dutch cartridges and Achinese bullets which are scattered about show that a sharp struggle preceded its fall. It is now in the keeping of a company of Dutch infantry, who have made it very safe by enclosing the tower, and the cemetery with gabions and sand bags. On leaving this place I returned along the western wall of the Craton towards the Mushagat and river. I should think the circuit of the walls must be over three miles in extent, and I only saw four places where any body of men could enter at once, the greater extent of the walls being perfectly unapproachable. I was told that many of the villagers wished to make peace and some had returned to their occupations, but the Achinese army is supposed to be on the east side of Acheen river, and they say more fortifications have been discovered in that direction. A few days since a reconnoitre in force was made in that quarter, a brisk skirmish ensued, in which twenty-three Dutch were killed or wounded, but the Achinese were repulsed; up to this date nothing further has occurred. The Dutch (who have been largely reinforced lately) still occupy the camp about one mile below the Mushagat and are very comfortably quartered, the place has been cleared and drained and a good gravelled road forms the *main street*. The troops seem in very fair spirits and are enjoying themselves very much, but the dark side of their situation strikes one on looking towards the hospitals, which are extensive and well filled, and the Dutch themselves do not attempt to deny the presence of a powerful enemy in the shape of fever which will not be shelled out and which greatly embarrasses their operations. Medical men are of opinion that this may be fairly attributed to the miasma, and the Dutch commanders have used every means of preventing and mitigating the evil. Among the troops, cholera (which broke out with renewed virulence on the arrival of the reinforcements and prostrated many of them) is now almost extinct—very few new cases occuring and the Yellow Flag has, with two exceptions, disappeared from the Harbour. Fever and dysentery are the prevailing diseases, indeed in one place occupied by the Dutch Marines at the entrance of Acheen river, the former over ran so high that the position had to be abandoned. There is also much of both among the merchant vessels in the harbour, and several deaths have occurred among these, specially from dysentery. It is suspected that the water used on board of these has had almost to do with this.

February 10th,

Up to this date nothing has occurred of any apparent importance; negotiations may be going on, but outsiders are entirely ignorant on that point. There is an opinion much about among the Dutch that the war is over, but that it will take a long time to settle matters definitely. A few days ago I had the singular good fortune of *interviewing* an Achinese who appeared to be of some superior social or military grade. According to his own account (to questions which he thought ought, not to be answered regarding numerical strength, armament, &c., the promptly told me he would not answer.) I was able to gather that the fighting spirit was ebbing out of the lower classes, he confirmed unhesitatingly the report of the Sultan's death, and said the Craton was evacuated two days before the Dutch entered it, and that many had left the army and returned to their homes on that occasion, he himself among the rest; but he also immediately added that since the active fighting had ceased, the present governing powers were using every effort to raise more men and arms through the country for a final effort against the Dutch, he allowed they were much at a loss for firearms, he said they were fully acquainted with the position of the Dutch in all its bearing, but I think overestimated the losses they had sustained through disease, he denied the existence of cholera to any serious extent among his own people, but admitted great loss in battle—of course I cannot say anything for the truth of these assertions, but the manner of my informant led *me to believe him fully.*

LATEST NEWS.

On the 15th instant an action took place between the Dutch and the Achinese, the result of it is not known but the Dutch loss amounted to over 40 killed and wounded, including 6 officers.—*Correspondent Penang Gazette.*

BENGALEE "HIGH FALUTIN."

THE *Lucknow Times* of the 5th March contains or quotes a remarkable article on "[illegible] Judge Dwarka Nath Mitter, manifestly written by a first class classical Bengalee of the purest water. We always like, when we can, to pluck these flowers from the obscurity of provincial journals where they blush unseen, and exhibit them to an admiring world. It must be a source of pride and encouragement to the entire Education Department to perceive these singular and hopeful results of their exertions; and there is, moreover, in the effusions of a classical Bengalee, a quite unapproachable degree of absurdity. They reveal capacities of expression in the English language, a bold and fantastic use of metaphor, and a peculiar species of "high falutin" that are to be found nowhere else. Listen to our friend at Lucknow:—

Never again shall the Bar of Calcutta behold that bright and smiable countenance, that fiery eye beaming forth rays of intelligence that graceful form sitting untired and patient with the calm and a gelike dignity and solemn grandeur befitting the highest Tribunal of the land, now grappling with the most abstruse and subtle questions of law, now testing and exposing the fallacies and hypotheses of the learned lawyers, and now interpreting and authoritatively laying down sound, broad universal principles of equity and good conscience for the guidance of millions of his own race."

The late Judge, if we may trust the same authority, had a very singularly constructed skull.

He possessed a *head* gifted with remarkable depth, comprehensiveness and softness of thought and a thorough mastery over the subject which was brought under the grasp of his keen and penetrating intelligence and rigorous logic.

When giving judgment on the great "Hindoo widow chastity case" we are informed, that

he unmistakably proved that his genius could soar aloft, and breaking through the trammels of the present age, transport itself to regions of Hindoo antiquity, and there communing with the mighty spirits of Manu and Yajnavalka give a living form to their abstruse thoughts, and embody them in language of surpassing grandeur.

We may be mistaken, but we strongly suspect that the classical producer of the foregoing precocious is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Political Economy and Famine in Bengal," which has been sent us to review. It contains one very notable suggestion and nothing less than that England should dismantle her iron-clads, and convert them into ships of burden for conveying rice to Bengal. "If," cries the inspired essayist,

England will only do this, the whole civilised world will confess itself electrified by her moral heroism and testify in a thousand ways that she has done an act which, for its moral grandeur, is unparalleled in the history of the human race. Let England but do this act, and she will find the moral lustre that will be reflected upon her a far better protection against the aggressions of her foes than the proud Navy which now guards her coast. Let England but do this act, she will find the Bismarks and Gortschakoffs of Europe shrivelled up before the scathing lustre of her glory like convicted vice in the presence of triumphant virtue. Let England but do this act, and she will find herself enshrined by the universal voice of mankind as the noblest and most fearless guardian of Humanity.

There is only one step, as every one knows, from the sublime to the ridiculous; it is curious to note how the first class classical Bengalee invariably establishes himself on the ridiculous side of the narrow boundary. A more entire delusion than that which credits the Bengalee with any exceptional intellectual power it would be difficult to discover.—*Indian Observer.*

NOTICES.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Recents of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London. W.C., the only address.

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CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. or 1os. 6d. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by the sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the aristocracy of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of intrinsic value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, on the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, SALARIES and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencieain the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, if desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	..	...Rs. 30 per doz.	qts
Victo in Berg	...	... " 15 "	"
Laubenheimer	...	... " 15 "	"
Steinv in	...	... " 20 "	"
Tiefenbrunnlich	...	... " 20 "	"
CLARETS—Chateau de Franda	...	... " 14 "	"
Vray Canon	...	... " 16 "	"
Chateau Leoville	...	... " 24 "	"
Chateau Lafite	...	... " 28 "	"
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above		... " 6 "	"
Do. bottled here	...	... " 6 "	"
BRANDIES—O. Martineau	...	... " 18 "	"

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

DUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs. 40	per dozen.
Sherry	" 25	"

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	" 15	"
Chateau Lafite	" 20	"
Superior Old Cognac	" 25	"
Sauterne	" 15	"

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

RE-OPENED! RE-OPENED!!

THE MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.—In thanking the Public for their kind patronage for the past year, the Proprietor begs to announce that the above clean, airy, and commodious Hotel will be re-opened from the beginning of March next, with a thorough change both in its exterior and interior appearance; and offers excellent accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen.

TERMS—MODERATE.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a